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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

A Revolutionary Committee in Paris has warned the workingmen of the provinces of an uprising on the 26th; but the course of the Ultra-Radicals in visiting the worksheps is not approved by Radical journals. There are rumors that Hugo, Blanc, and Rollin will allow their names to be used for the supplementary elections = Advices from Spain refer to a proposition to make Espartero King and the Duke of Genea his successor; but it is also said that the Duke of Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne. The cordial relations existing between Gen. Sickles and the Spanish leaders, the law of individual guaranties, and an important opinion on Cuba byiMinister Becerra, are specially reported to us from Madrid. Orense, the eminent Republican leader, has been arrested. Cuba the Rebels have reappeared near Trinidad, and Col. Orton Williams, supposed to have been executed as a spy in Tennessee, is said to be at the head of a cavalay regiment under Jordan. - The insurrection in Dalmatia has been suppressed, not without bloodshed. - The Empress Eugenie has arrived in Egypt. = Under Archbishop clergy of Ireland have acknowledged the right of the laity to be members of Church Councils. - From Japan we have news of the building of a railroad, telegraph, and mint, and the gdoption of a system of education under foreign teaching.

The Hon. Henry Cooper has been elected U. S. Schator from Tennessee, beating Andrew Johnson by four votes. = Gen. Butterfield is to be removed, it is reported, from the office of Assistant Treasurer in this city. A shock of earthquake was felt yesterday in several of the Eastern States. - Two counties of Georgia are in the hands of an armed mob, who resist the execution of the revenue laws. === In Montana on Wednesday the mercury was 10 degrees below zero. A hotel at Rock Island, and the Sulphur Springs at Indian Harbor, Mass., and a paper-mill at Springfield have been destroyed by fire. - The Blackfeet Indians have driven a party of unners from their claims. —— It is reported that rich discoveries of gold have been made in Alaska. - An important arrest of bank robbers has been made in Louisville

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address yesterday before the Council of Evangelical Churches. = The Rose Memorial Chapel, a gift by two brothers to the Female Guardian Society, was dedicated on Friday, \_\_\_\_ The Common Council were engaged in raising salaries and ordering streets to be paved. ---- Over one thousand emigrants per day arrived here during the past year. - The Erie strike has again broken out, the trouble now appearing to be greater than ever. -the alleged clubbing of Berkle in the Fifth Ward, the testimony appears to exculpate all charged with the offense. \_\_\_\_ A man in New-Jersey has been sent for three years to State Prison for placing obstructions on a railroad track, - David Burk is to be hanged on the 16th of December for the murder of Thomas Kane. A woman of the town and her paramour attempted to sommit murder and suicide in Crosby-st. ...... John Langston of Hoboken is under arrest, charged with beating his wife to death. - Gold, 150f, 131f, 131f. = -

Temperature, 49, 54, 55, 54. We print on the First Page this morning Foreign Correspondence, Letters of American Travel, and a careful comparison of the Old Constitution of New-York with the one now to be submitted to the people; on the Second, the Papal Syllabus, opinions of the press concerning Mr. Dickens's late speech, Mormons in New-York, American Institute Fair, and Miscellany; on the Pourth page, some important facts and figures concerning Pro- | tempt of half-hearted sportsmen, and generally

tection in the West, Mr. Murray's defense of his account of the Adirondacks, and Miscellany; on the Fifth page, Henry Ward Beecher's address to the Eyangelical Churches, Local Miscellany and General Notes; on the Eighth, Literary Items, and on the Eleventh, Political.

The telegraph treats us to a curious muddle of misinformation about the new Virginia Senators. We do not undertake to disentangle all of it, but it seems clear that, if the present Senators could be found ineligible, some anxious aspirants would rest more comfortably.

We have another telegraphic report to-day of the discovery of gold in the Kake region of Alaska, and we are told the prospectors say \$20 a day can be made. We hope they will go to work and make it. We would be sincerely pleased to get some of this Alaska gold, instead of getting so many reports about it.

The foolish slander about Mr. Washburne's having asked an addition of \$15,000 per year to his salary as Minister to France receives this morning an authoritative denial. We supposed that no sensible person was likely to believe it; but these are days when extravagant and sensational reports, long enough persisted in, seem sufficient to persuade many persons to believe anything.

Read the conflicting testimony concerning so simple a matter as the residence of Mr. James Fisk, ir., and then decide whether any statements of such a man could weigh for one moment against any person accused of any crime. This man and his associates are the people who have been engaged in the impudent business of trying to connect the Administration with their gold-gambling failure. Next read the accounts of the revival and extension of the strike on the Erie Railroad, and see whether Mr. James Fisk, jr., might not better be minding his own business.

The famous Syllabus of errors published by Pope Pius IX. in 1864 will probably occupy a good deal of the attention of the approaching Council, and we accordingly reprint it this morning. It is a mistake to suppose, however, as many have done, that there is any purpose of erecting the eighty damnations of the Syllabus into articles of faith. A slight examination of the document will show that the propositions with which it concerns itself are not such matters of doctrinal definition as can be formulated into a creed. The Council will probably be asked to give additional sanction to this Papal catalogue of the errors of the day, but not to take it into the confession of faith.

The Government will, of course, lose no time in dealing sternly with the ruffians who have risen in Georgia against the execution of the revenue laws. They have prefaced their work by murder, and mean to do worse, unless we teach them that all the crimes of the decalogue are not to be committed in the name of liberty. The assassins who killed seven men in Jackson County, and brutally murdered the State Tax Collector and his wife in Washington County, can offer no plea whatever. Our laws are not murder-provoking, nor are our authorities, and the time has surely come when our Southern States should be protected not so much from disloyalty as from rampant

It is announced that Gen. Butterfield is either to resign or be removed, in consequence of alleged speculations in Gold, while holding the | States. office of U. S. Treasurer in New-York. We have already said that there should be no disposition for one moment to uphold this officer. if the charges against him could be sustained. We may now add that, if the Department has any reason to believe either that he was in any way concerned with the operations of Messrs. Fisk & Gould, or that he was in any way responsible for the silly and damaging "defense" of himself which has been put forth in some of the newspapers, it should take prompt measures to put its interests here in wiser hands.

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, who worthily leads our State ticket, made an effective speech (which we reproduce elsewhere) before the Republicans of Albany, at Tweddle Hall, on Thursday evening last. It was on the occasion of the inauguration of the campaign in that city, which was a spirited affair. Gen. Sigel, it will be seen, speaks very much as he fights, in a bold, direct and positive style, taking the most advanced position in favor of the absolute equality of all citizens before the law, in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment, the adoption of our new State Constitution, and of the honest payment of our national debt. We trust that his speech will be pondered, and that its lessons of wisdom and patriotism will be duly regarded by the electors

A coal-hole in the sidewalk is a public nuisance, and the proprietor of a sidewalk coalhole is responsible for damages to any person who may fall through it, if the fall was not the result of the person's own negligence or folly. As jury in this city has just awarded \$350 to a man who fell through a coal-hole, and in whose case the Court delivered judgment involving the principle set forth above. We are not displeased to observe the readiness with which judgment is now given by Courts and juries in favor of persons who suffer through the existence of public nuisances of various sorts. In a city like this, where so much negligence and culpable carelessness may constantly be witnessed, we know of no better mode of reforming such things than by making them expensive to the offending parties.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, whose book on the Adirondacks has been the subject of a great deal of excited criticism, appeals through us to the public for a hearing. One man is not often called upon to defend a whole wilderness. Mr. Murray's defense necessarily covers a great deal of ground, but every step of it must be interesting equally to his accusers and that body of amused inquirers who have been ready to laugh either at Mr. Murray or his supposed victims. But beyond these, both they and Mr. Murray have very earnest partisans, and to them especialyl we commend his defense. It is very simple, in the main. Mr. Murray argues that the Adirondacks are a wilderness, and in no respect a fashionable resort. People who went there with immense baggage, and sported the habits of Newport, or who cursed and swore and had no patience with the everlasting Nature in which Mr. Murray delighted, and the condemned and interminable wilderness of which he, a clergyman at that, was the advertiser, voted it and him a calamity and a sham. Mr. Murray | the following Tuesday, with exactly one secuhopes they will be forgiven, thinks that THE Tribune letters about his territory were candid and graphic, feels that the border-land of the hotels offers no conception of a forest which stretches for a hundred miles, reiterates and the Reformed Constitution prescribes four an undiminished fairi in his guides and con-

holds to his premises. "There is good, fair sporting for sportsmen," he maintains, "for men who know how to shoot and fish in the wilderness; but game in the woods is not game 'in the camp." There it is-the whole secret perhaps of what has made Mr. Murray's report of the wilderness a wilderness to so many of his readers. We shall not say that Mr. Murray is altogether right, or his critics altogether wrong; but it is certain that the great wilderness cannot be a humbug. It ought not to be appreciated tamely or fashionably. Mr. Murray and the Indians know the art. "In journeying by night," says Mr. Murray, "ladies of my family have slept 'soundly upon the balsam-boughs and lilies which have filled their boat." The Adirondacks are not to be bolted down, nor danced down. They are evidently a Paradise, if Paradise at all, not to be entered at a bound, nor to be enjoyed by paying a hotel bill.

Prof. Falb did not predict exactly in vain. He said that the worst earthquakes known in latter days would happen at a certain time and in particular neighborhoods, and they did not. But the earthquakes did the next best thing: they happened at various times and in many places, and with portentous energy and singularity. A multitude of them shocked the South Americanswho have the earthquakes, like the poor, always with them. Then the mountains of Cameroon and Ætna, and still, perhaps, Colima, vomited wrath; and even after that the tropic world had a little see-sawing. Now come the most peculiar manifestations of all-actual shocks of earthquake in New-England, from Augusta in Maine down to Boston.

A paragraph intended for this morning's TRIBUNE, announcing the close of the season at Jerome Park, was accidentally inserted in yesterday's paper. The mistake was obvious; and we need only now call attention to the fact that the steeple-chase will be run to-day, and will, according to every indication, bring the Autumn sports to a brilliant and exciting close. The course has been carefully constructed by Mr. Wheatly, and will present all the difficulties necessary to give zest to the race. Many of the best horses are entered for the contest, and the desire of the members of the Club to make this last event of the year the most memorable in its annals appears likely to be fully realized. We reproduce elsewhere, from The Spirit of the Times, a list of the horses that are to take part in the are mutinously disposed, nor are the Liberals operations of the day.

We congratulate the country on the defeat of Andrew Johnson as a candidate for U.S. Senator. For Mr. Johnson personally, we care nothing, but the history of this Union is not to be written backward, and our people cannot afford to be entangled for six years in the meshes of dead controversies. We want to go forward with the work of Reconstruction and the recementing of ties unwisely and unhappily ruptured; we want to soothe, and heal, and reinvigorate; we want to open mines, and build factories, and improve water-powers, and Johnson's mind is on none of these things, but rather on raking open the embers of dead feuds and fruitless contentions. Wherefore, we congratulate the whole country, but especially the South, on the non-election of Andrew Johnson to the Senate of the United

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The leading lawyers of our State have united in an appeal to the Bar and the People to vote for the Judicial article of our Reformed Constitution. We presume this appeal will be heeded, and that the Article will be ratified. There does not seem to be any party interest opposed to its ratification.

But there is danger of a systematic opposition by the Democratic managers to the Reformed Constitution and to the removal of the present proscription of Colored Men. We call, therefore, on every Republican Committee to print and circulate, and on every Republican to vote himself and ask others to vote, for the Amended Constitution and against the Property Qualification for Colored Men. Let no man who would stem the tide of corruption now threatening to overwhelm our elections and our legislation fail to vote for the Amended Constitution, which cuts up by the roots venality in voting and venality in legislation, and, above all, let no Republican fail to do his utmost for Equal and Impartial Suffrage.

We have already printed the Amended Constitution in full. We print this morning a careful summary of the differences between it and the present Constitution, and to this we ask the careful attention of every voter. Only read the changes and improvements that may now be had for the taking, and we do not, cannot doubt, how you will cast your ballot.

## ILLEGAL VOTING.

The World says:

"If there is danger at illegal voting, its prevention is the duty and business of the officers charged by law with the superintendence of the elections; that is to say, of the registrars, inspectors of election, and canvassers. These officers are all appointed by the Republican Police Commissioners. No person can vote whose name is not on the register used as a check at the polling place, which register is prepared several weeks in advance of the election. If improper fiames get upon the registers, they are placed there by officers who owe their appointment to Republicans. Not only the name of every voter is put down, but the street and number of his residence; and time enough clapses afterwards for ascortaining whether such a person really resides at that place. If illegal names are put upon the register, it is done by the appointees of the Republican Police Commissioners. If in any case they are deceived, the street and number afford an easy clue for the detection of the mistake or fraud, and there is ample space for inquiry between the registration and the election. Frauds in registration can take place only by Republican countvance." The World says: take place only by Republican connivance

-The World estopped itself from uttering the above falsehoods by asserting, some time since, when smarting under a charge of having failed to vote, that its Editor was at the polls last November, and there witnessed the "shame-"ful and cunning frauds" whereby Tweed and Oakey Hall corrupted the ballot-boxes at our late Election. The above is a fresh confirmation of a very trite proverb concerning a certain class who should have good memories, but often seem to evince forgetfulness.

The Police Commissioners are two Republicans and two Democrats, as all men do know. One party has precisely the same weight in the Police Board with the other-no less, no more. The registering of voters ceases at 9 P, M. of Saturday, and the voting begins at sunrise of lar day intervening for a scrutiny of the lists, provided they are made out and can be obtained for scratiny meantime. That this is no time at all for such a work all men do know; clear days between the close of registration and the opening of the polls, which is doubtless one

vote against the Reformed Constitution.

We should be exceedingly glad to give the their legal majority in this City if they would bind themselves to poll no illegal votes; but they would not take 20,000 for the number they will gain by fraud. We shall work hard, however, to keep it under 10,000.

PARIS DISTURBED. Once again the Paris of revolutions looms

up threateningly. In the news to-day by cable its ultra-Radicals are said to be visiting the workshops and warning the workingmen of the provinces that an uprising will take place on the 26th. This would be one day after the time which the French opposition contend is the legal date for the assembly of the Legislature, or six months after the last dissolution of the Chambers, when the Legislature is constitutionally required to reconvene. The Count Keratry's call and the manifestation of the most radical deputies notwithstanding, twenty-six members or more of the more pronounced part of the opposition have agreed not to endanger returning liberty by making a demonstration on the 25th. Nevertheless, Paris is full of the idea that the Emperor has committed a wrong in delaying the sessions of the Corps Legislatif to the 27th of November, whatever be the character of the defense that he is not bound to convoke that body within six months. The most revolutionary of the Parisian papers has called for a demonstration of the people on the 26th, beginning at the place of the Bastile, and taking its way to the halls of legislation. The opposition have been denounced in ultra-radical and popular quarters, though they have pledged themselves earnestly to call the Emperor to account at the actual session. "Let us wait," says M. Picard, "since we cannot do otherwise; "let us accept the rendezvous of Nov. 29; but let us prepare our legal arms against a 'system which no longer takes the trouble to 'save appearances." Spite of these vehement promises, the Parisians are impatient; and the rumor that Hugo, Blanc, Rollin, and other great exiles are to stand for Paris at the supplementary elections, is a symptom of the growing discontent, of the old fever that rose high at the barricades.

We can take no sensational meaning from the events which are passing in France; but it is sufficient to observe that the temper of the French is unwontedly serious, Napoleon of France willing to accept Revolution even though their ultra-radical prompters would move to the verge of irreconcilability. "Is it the ca-' price of a sick man ?" asks Deputy Raspail, referring to the delayed convocation; and M. Duvernois, on behalf of Napoleon, seems to answer, with more than usual significance, that "he is no "more enervated by liberty than he was intoxicated by dictatorship." Strikes are frequent and formidable labor, is intensely agitated, society is diseased, the Emperor is said to be vacillating. No one can yet say, however, that France has entered upon the prologue to her revolution; but to feel the pulse of her extend railroads, and bridge rivers; and Mr. | Emperor is quite as necessary as to watch the

## THUS FAR. During the last season and the present, if

women have not had the Suffrage, they have certainly had sufficient opportunities of debating and voting in conventions. They have stood in a forum of their own, with all the chance in the world of developing parliamentary ability and capacity for public affairs. How has this opportunity, how have these chances been improved? Making all just allowance for ignorance of legislative routine, and of parliamentary law; duly weighing the novelty of the situation and the exciting character of the questions discussed, we have been struck by the absence of decorum, but more particularly by the illogical and inconsequential nature of the debates. There has been, if we may use a colloquial phrase, a constant flying off from the handle. The consequences have been of an exceedingly miscellaneous kind. The refutations have not always been responsive to the arguments. There have been collisions, and high words, and fierce disputes, and, at times, a chaotic disturbance which threatened to result in a speedy dissolution of the Conventions. Now, it is undoubtedly as it is lamentably true, that all these things are often to be observed in Congress; but the reader will bear in mind the distinction, that in Congress men are divided avowedly into parties, whereas all these ladies are supposed to think alike. The matter of Suffrage for Women is a very simple one. The only question is "Shall it be granted?" and all these ladies think that it should. Why should not this unanimity of doctrine produce something like harmony of deliberation? Why should there be divisions, and recriminations, and retorts, and personal renconters, and loud talk. and fierce assaults, in these Conventions of Sisters? There can be only a single answer to such an interrogatory. These delegates either do not think alike, or perhaps some of them hardly think at all. They have emotions, and they have desires; they have a passionate conviction that the world wants making over; perhaps they have some of the infirmities of personal ambition; but they seem to be totally unaware" of the immense importance, in discussing fundamental law, of keeping to one thing at a time. Variety may be the spice of life, but it is quite out of place in the specific settlement of theories. There can be nothing more single in its idea than this question of Female Suffrage. To vote or not to vote-that is the question; and lady delegates, when they meet to consider it, should make a main business of bringing men over to their side; because, in the nature of things, until a majority of men are so brought over, not one woman in any State will be permitted to vote. We have the power; we cannot be forced to abandon it; we must therefore be persuaded out of it. This is work enough for at least one year, without raising the question of reformed costume, or some other equally trivial. We do not want a perfect pot-pie of all sorts of things at the same time. We weary of crude thought, purposeless speculation, wild assertion, and incongruous resolutions. Whatever makes this movement ridiculous should be nicely avoided: its only hope is in the dignity and propriety of its advocacy. We wish it to be understood that we make

these observations in a kindly spirit, and in perfect good faith, whatever some of the more ardent sisters may be pleased to say of THE TRIBUNE. Our own view of the whole matter has often enough been set forth, and we still adhere to it. When a majority of the women of the land demand Suffrage, we shall not be among those who say them nay; but the proceedings of some of these Conventions postpone such unanimity. There are thousands upon thousands of women in the land-very contemptible home-keeping and house-keeping a shouldy coachman's. As we consider all these I We are confident that he would not

of the reasons why every ballot-box stuffer will little bodies, no doubt-who are repelled by the passionate nature of the Female Conventions-who stoutly protest that they do not Democrat wire-wokers 5,000 addition to want to vote, and that they will not vote under any circumstances. Now, we are not for foreing the right upon anybody who does not want it, for we consider it too sacred a one to be thrown away. We tell the leaders of the movement, and we hope they will take it to heart, that until they have brought such women as these to believe in Suffrage, it will not be granted. If a vote be the right of woman, she will be frightened out of asking for it by the vagaries of the platform heroines. The scenes and the screams of the Conventions deter these mild-mannered and dignified ladies, and they vow over their cradles, in the sacred precincts of the nurseries, that they will

be like none of these. Very contemptible! very weak-minded and faint-hearted, doubtless-but what are you going to do about it? These also are women, pure, thoughtful and loving. These are also among the jewels of the land, and upon their moral influence its destinies do greatly depend. These, if any, are the women who should votenot merely a little knot of shrill-voiced lecturers and orators! When the demand for the ballot comes from the household, and not from the platform, then men will consider it-perhaps grant it. And not one moment before!

"SARTOR RESARTUS." If the great Thomas not only wrote a complete treatise upon the subject of Clothes, but has also constantly employed them since to make all the more mystical his leastunderstood excogitations, we may be pardoned, seeing that we are a long way out of Paradise and quite beyond fig-leaves, for saying a word of those integuments wherewithal it will be or is now proper for the "forked radish" to be vailed. Most of us have gazed with wondering eyes, and some of us with unworthy envy, upon those rare specimens of manly beauty which are depicted in "Fashion-Plates," and hung up to glorify the window of the draper. How have we felt that, if the Apollo Belvidere could become breathing flesh, he would lose no time in ordering his measure to be taken and his trousers made with a strict reference It has its low dens of infamy and its gilded to these delicate diagrams.

Even to the philosophical mind, there is something worthy of the profoundest attention in that thing of continual mutation which we call Fashion. Shapes, and styles, and colors change, is seemingly not overwhelmed, even if his people but who directs, ordains, and arranges the alterations? Not our excellent friend, the tailor-there is a power behind the throne which guides his ponderous shears. What mighty mind, somewhere in the back-shop of the universe, evolves from the depth of its inner consciousness the latest things in pantaloons, or the very last in the caudal continuation of the jacket? Think of the never-ending, still-beginning succession of hats! To-day the stove-pipe, yesterday the broad-brim, tomorrow no brim at all! We live in a succession of continual antiquities. The moneyless, who are unable to adapt themselves to the fluctuations of fashion, walk among us like the old Greeks or Romans, and seem to demand another Winklemann. If we encounter a solitary swallow-tail, it carries us back to the dewy days of our youth, and awakens emotions

at once pathetic and ridiculous! More wonderful, however, than all is the pathetic submission of millions of men to the flat of the arbiter of elegance, emitted like a Delphian oracle from some interior shrine. If one asks his manufacturer of clothes why he now makes tight that which two months ago-"nay, not so much-not two!"-was loose, he has nothing to tell you, but that such is "the "mode." But why? who made it so? was it assiduously cultivated than they should be in by the will of the gods? through some subtle influence of the planets? through some strange agitation of the forces of nature? through some reformation of religion? through some discovery in anatomy, or physiology, or medical practice? Alas! he can only tell you that it is the mode, and you walk close-buttoned or with your bosom bared to the liberal breezes ac-

cordingly! Those readers of THE TRIBUNE who are men may rest assured that "for balls, parties, receptions, and the German, the usual suit of black broadcloth will continue to be en regle -all reports to the contrary notwithstanding;" for so declares one of the chief clothes-organs, and far be it from us to controvert the dictum which dooms our fellowcreatures to do the German in "customary 'suits of solemn black"-only (as Southey has it) "red and green are prettier colors than all "this mourning." Others, it would appear, have been of our prismatic tastes, for, reasoning from the words which we have italicized, we are forced to conclude that efforts in a rainbow way have been made; that sham and shallow oracles have endeavored to introduce more brilliant novelties; that, in fact, there has been a conspiracy among the unenlightened in favor of blue, white, yellow, and red. Perhaps, however, we may still be variegated of a morning. Possibly the somber injunction may not extend to the streets, in which bright in the Civilta to which the French journal costume serves the purpose of warming the vicinity like a bit of red in a silver-gray picture. 'T is odd that we should affect the same shade at funeral and festival.

Various other matters of various importance we observe to be solemnly promulgated. Frock coats "will have no side pockets," which will be bad for the pocket-pickers. "Pantaloons will continue to be worn tight to the knee," which will not facilitate the crooking of "the "pregnant hinges," and may bring self-respect itself into fashion. "The evening vests" of gentlemen, like the evening dresses of ladies, "should be cut low"-with "two buttons," the man carelessly wearing three rendering himself liable to Coventry. The shade of the nobla George Brummell will be agonized to learn that "white cravats have been given over ex-"clusively to waiters." The glories of starch have departed. But, more important than all, boots and shoes will be made with round "toes." We do not despair, should our days be prolonged only to a moderate extent, of seeing the toe brought up to a level with the knee, as in the age of Henry the Eighth, and tastefully connected with the girdle by a silver chain. Upon the whole, however, we do not find

ourselves too well satisfied with the divinity who presides over the clothes of mankind. 'T is rather a many-minded oracle than otherwise, and a little too miscellaneous in its directions. "T is no true artist, for it repeats itself. It invents and prescribes in a circle. Its vagaries in respect of hats are bewildering. There was a day, a bright and glorious day, when it was fondly thought that the monumental stove-pipe hat had been sent to the receptacle of things lost on earth, and great was the rejoicing among the sore-headed and sensible. But it is back again in full proportions, this time "with "a bell-crown, medium brim, with round curls "and rather wide bands"-like a footman's or

things-as we peruse a little and then ponder; peruse a little more, and then ponder again, we begin to comprehend the full enormity of our grandfather Adam, which drove us from the elegant simplicity of the fig-leaf, and, no doubt, induced those meteorological changes which have rendered clothing necessary. It would have been a compensation if we could have had a little grace and elegance in our fashions; but, alas! every mutation shows that the Oracle is quite beyond such vulgarities!

#### DELIBERATE CONVICTIONS. The time-dishonored practice of the pick-

pocket who lustily cries "Stop Thief" in order

to divert attention from his own villamies,

is once more illustrated by the course of a cor-

respondent of The Toronto Leader, who entertains from time to time the readers of that usually somniferous sheet with letters which may be intended as sprightly, but which really are simply scandalous, concerning this city and its institutions. From one of his latest abusive contributions we extract the following comprehensive expression of opinion: "It is my de-"liberate conviction that in New-York a truly virtuous woman is rarely to be met with." It is our "deliberate conviction" that a creature who could write such a sentence is a fair subject for Superintendent Kennedy to keep his eye on. The fellows who pretend to form "deliberate opin-"ions" of this sort are the very ones without whose patronage our rum-shops and brothels could not exist. They stand on the corners of streets and in front of hotels and places of amusement, and make insulting remarks about every woman who passes; they infest the street cars and stages to such an extent that it has become almost unsafe for respectable women, unattended, to use them. The police and the people have borne with these insolent malefactors so long that no lady who appears in public on any occasion is sure that she may not find in the Personal column of one of the morning journals a critical description of her attire, coupled with an insulting request for an "interview," or "her 'address." New-York is no better and no worse, socially considered, according to its population, than a dozen other cities that we might name. halls of vice; it has also a hundred honest men and virtuous women for every abandoned character who walks its streets. Hundreds of thousands of honorable men and women live quiet, obscure lives, cheerfully perform the work which comes to hand, and die without ever seeing their names in the newspapers, while nine-tenths of our thieves and other criminals are sure, sooner or later, to come to the surface on the police records or in the Criminal Courts. The man who looks only for vice and wickedness will have no

We found recently a bald, unqualified statement traveling through the Western journals, the purport of which was that the wife of Mr. W. C. Gray of Preëmption, Ill., "had become "the mother of six children at a birth," and that "mother and children were doing well." We characterized the story as scientfically impossible; and it now turns out that it was a 'joke" perpetrated by a facetious clergyman, the Rev. M. P. Armstrong, who has married a widow to a widower with the "six children" aforesaid. We do not know anything of the religion of Preemption, Ill., but we fear that the delicacies of social intercourse are less that region, since the clergymen there are in the habit of indulging in coarse "jokes," and of sending Joe Millerisms to the newspapers.

trouble in finding it in New-York, but he who

seeks his companions outside of the slums of

the city will never have any such "deliberate

"convictions" as those which the correspondent

of The Toronto Leader finds so much satisfac-

tion in recording.

Exactness in medical science is of almost as much value as exactness in theology. Now, here was a statement, made without a word of explanation, which, if well-founded, was of importance, and of no little importance to the medical profession. There is nothing more embarrassing to the practitioner than cases of this kind. Half a century hence this wonderful Preëmption case might have been gravely cited in the books of the profession. Some would have believed, some would have disbelieved, but there it would have been to create a doubt and to provoke debate. If the Reverend M. P. Armstrong of Preemption, Ill., will please to take this common-sense view of the subject, the next time he is tempted to be funny, he may put a martingale upon his iocosity.

The Cable dispatch of a week or more ago, stating that the Civilta Cattolica had declared that the Council, instead of deliberating and settling questions by the voice of the majority. would have nothing to do but to ratify the decisions already made by the Pope, proves, as we conjectured at the time, a misrepresentation. It was apparently based upon a letter in Le Temps. We have examined the article refers, and do not find that it justifies such an interpretation. Its argument is that the Pope, being the head of the Church, has authority over the Council, and can therefore determine what points shall be treated by the assembled Bishops, control the language of the definitions, and forbid discussion upon points which he does not think proper to bring forward. That is to say, he can confine the deliberations to a certain list of subjects-which is a very different thing from preventing any deliberation at all. It gives him great power over the Bishops, but does not leave the Council such a ridiculous and abortive assembly as Le Temps and the Cable represent it.

The World owns up. It did take its Father Hyacinthe letter from THE TRIBUNE; its "correspondent on the Pereire" was no nearer the sea than Hoboken; but then "there is no copy-'right in newspapers." Well, well; we wont prosecute. It was a sad little swindle on illtreated readers, who had seen it all in our columns the day before; but a frank confession and repentance always did fetch us. "There is "room enough in The World for me and thee." says the culprit. We dare say; but you see when THE TRIBUNE's articles are taken into The World's arid waste, we don't complain that there isn't room enough or good enough taste shown. It is the dishonesty that we don't like -and the association.

We hear that SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN declines to run for the Senate from Brooklyn, pleading the pressure of private business. We deeply regret this, but it is too often thus. The men who ought to be in office decline; the men who ought not to be are too willing. We hope our friends in the IId District will vote for Mr. Kauffman any how, elect him, and then let him take the responsibility of leaving the district unrepresented if he will